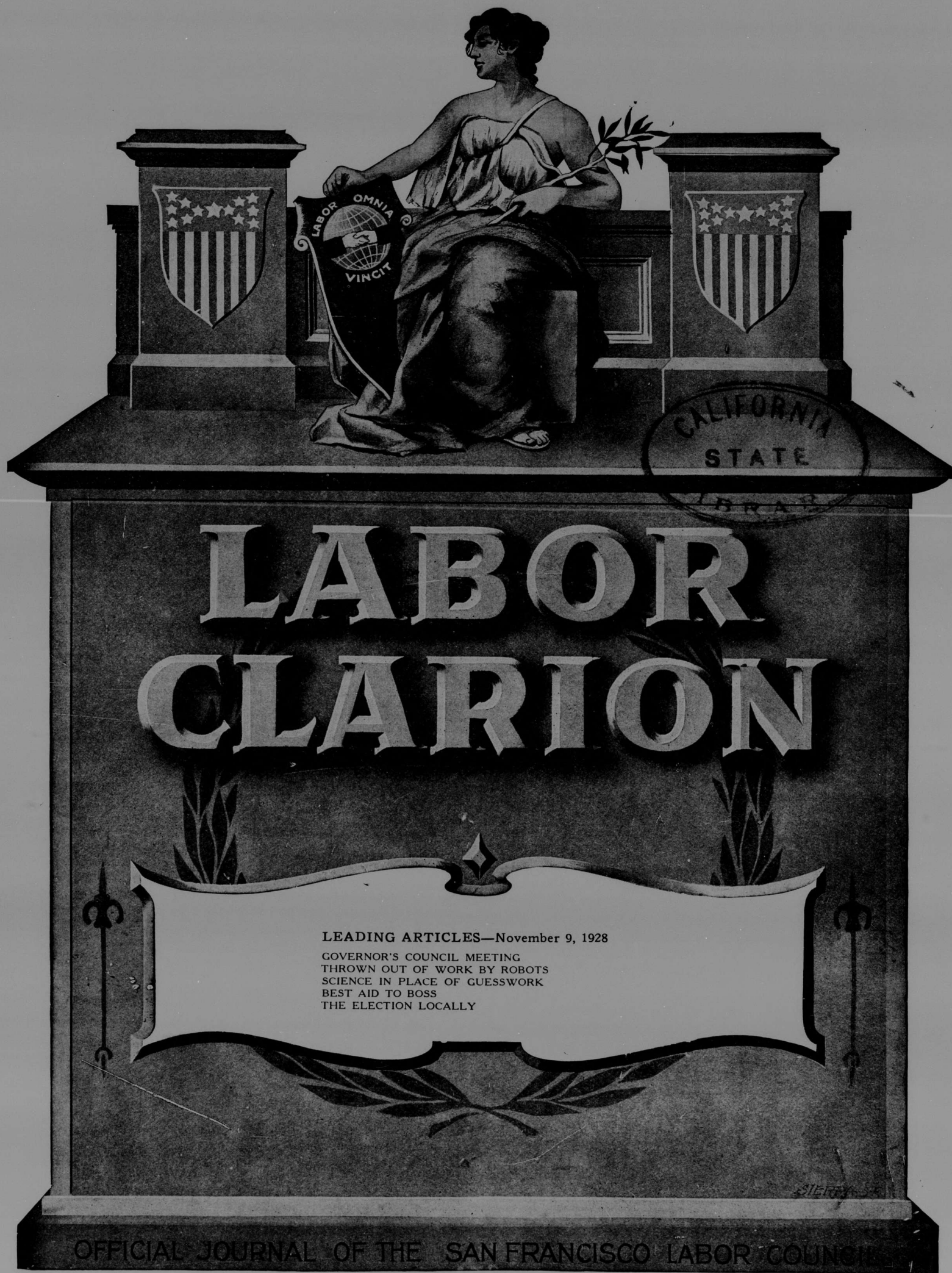


CALIFORNIA



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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' telephone—Market 56.
(Please notify Clarion of any change.)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Brewery Wagon Drivers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 1886 Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays. Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb Sts.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Economy Hall, 743 Albion Ave.

Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Cleaners & Dyers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.
Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursdays at 8:30 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 2:30 p. m., 1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Draftsmen No. 11—Secretary, Ivan Flamm, 3400 Anza. Meet 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Elevator Operators—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Building. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—219 Bacon Building, Oakland.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m., 3rd Thursday at 8 p. m.; Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Ave.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Iron Steel and Tin Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturday afternoon, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Labor Council—Meets Fridays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Sec., Thos. P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mailers No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, Edward P. Garrigan, 168 Eureka.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Sewermen No. 534—Labor Temple.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday. Ex. Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Office, 102 Labor Temple.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Pavers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo-Engravers—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., Wm. O'Donnell, 212 Steiner St.
Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., George Monahan, 3300 16th.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Ave.
Riggers & Stevedores—92 Steuart.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Stove Mounters No. 61—Sec., Michael Hoffman, Box 74, Newark, Cal.
Stove Mounters No. 62—A. A. Sweeney, 5536 Edgerly, Oakland, Cal.
Street Carmen, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 416, 163 Sutter. Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Secretary, Marion Gasnier, 1201 Cornell Ave., Berkeley.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trades Union Promotional League—Room 304, Labor Temple. Phone Hemlock 2925.
Tunnel & Aqueduct Workers No. 45—Sec., James Giamburro, P. O. Box 190, Jamestown, Cal.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 106 Bosworth. Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays at 8 p. m., 2nd and last at 3 p. m., 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thos. Dowd, 214 27th St. Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays at 7:30 p. m., Labor Temple.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXVII

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1928

No. 41

GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL MEETING

Wednesday, October 31, 1928.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS.

Industrial Injuries During 1927.

1. Industrial injuries to the number of 268,600 in California were reported for the calendar year 1927. Of these 714 caused death. There were 748 deaths in 1926, so that, in this most important respect, the report shows a reduction of 4.5 per cent. Likewise the grim figures, as they pertain to permanent injuries, the second most important column, are lower than in 1926, 1235 for that year and 1135 for 1927, a decrease of 8 per cent. The temporary injuries lasting longer than the day of injury numbered 90,538, a decrease of 247, or 0.2 per cent, compared to the 1926 record. The no-disability cases only requiring medical treatment, but not accompanied by loss of time from work, totalled 176,213, an increase of 11,556, or 7 per cent, over the 1926 figures.

2. While the totals for the two years of 1926 and 1927 show an increase of 11,175, or 4.3 per cent for last year, this increase is confined exclusively to no-disability cases. In many States these cases are not tabulated. In such States only the deaths, permanent and temporary injuries are entered on the statistical records. If this method were followed in California, the 1927 report would show a total reduction of 381 injuries, or 0.4 per cent.

3. Industrial injury statistics teem with instances of very minor injuries resulting in death or disablement, and the Industrial Accident Commission stresses the importance of immediate skilled medical attention for the slightest accident, and especially to the eye. It is probable that this policy, usually followed in industry, is in some measure responsible for the reductions in the death, permanent and temporary disability columns.

4. These tragic figures deal exclusively with peaceful California in 1926 and 1927. If they covered a war zone, they would be expected. They are a clarion call to every agency of State and industry, and to all individuals, to support all means designed to reduce the totals.

5. The industries in California contributing heavily to the 714 death list were public utilities, 96; engineering construction, 88; building construction, 75; railroad operations, 61; agriculture, 56; lumber and wood manufacturing, 45; cartage and storage, 40.

6. The records show in the permanent-injury classification that lumber and wood manufacturing heads the list with 201, building construction 128, commercial enterprises 105, engineering construction 72, agriculture 68, machinery manufacturing 63, metal working 63, oil producing 62, foods and beverage manufacturing 54, railroad operation 46, care and custody 40.

7. In the temporary-injury column appears building construction with 12,141 injuries, commercial enterprises 9894, agriculture 7313, foods and beverage manufacturing 6008, engineering construction 6002, cartage and storage 5641, lumber and wood manufacturing 5579, care and custody 4809, railroad operation 4246, oil producing 3585, public utilities 3429, metal working 3103, machinery manufacturing 2687, stevedoring and freight handling 2302, clerical and professional 2198, chemical manufacturing 1578, mining and milling 1435.

Building and Engineering Safety Conference in Los Angeles.

1. On October 26th one of the large rooms in the City Hall of Los Angeles was crowded with men interested in preventing accidents in building and engineering construction work. The same spirit prevailed as at the San Francisco Safety Conference on September 21st.

Safety Instruction in the Schools.

1. It is gratifying to know that the Department of Education contemplates introducing safety tuition in the schools. This has been done in other States with splendid results. The lessons can be taught in connection with other studies, without adding to the curricula. The figures in this report afford opportunity for many lessons in arithmetic. Drawing and other familiar subjects are used to point out safe practices. This will be reflected in later life, in the factory and on the street, in the careful processes fundamental to safety.

2. The Industrial Accident Commission would urge on the Department of Education that expert assistance be obtained to make sure that all machinery and equipment in technical training is thoroughly guarded. Accidents have happened to youths unfamiliar with machinery. The protection of students should be the first consideration. Incidentally, such students will then know how to operate their plants in approved manner in later years.

Farmers Under the Compensation Law.

1. The suggestion has been made that public attention be drawn to the position of agriculturists under the Workmen's Compensation Act. It would be helpful if the Department of Agriculture would give as much publicity as is possible to the law in its relation to farmers.

2. Briefly, the status is as follows: The 1927 California Legislature placed all farmers under the compulsory provisions of the law, with the proviso that such farmers as so desired could withdraw from under the law by notifying the Industrial Accident Commission. A small number of farmers have so elected. This group, therefore, is now under employers' liability, and subject to court proceedings, if negligence or fault causes accidents. Compensation protects against such proceedings, and the payment of an insurance premium places upon the carrier all the obligations of the law, except when the employer is guilty of serious and wilful misconduct in maintaining an unsafe place of employment, an unusual status.

3. The 1927 report of the Industrial Accident Commission gives 56 deaths, 68 permanent injuries and 7313 temporary injuries in agriculture in California.

Age Limits in Industry.

1. Continued interest is manifested all over the United States in the problem of discriminating against applicants for work on the ground of age limits. In New York City there has been started the Action Membership Corporation "to enlist the goodwill of employers in behalf of the qualified middle-aged applicants." This corporation has been in correspondence with the California Department of Industrial Relations. It has under contemplation the establishment of a branch office in San Francisco.

Conference in Imperial Valley.

1. Representatives of the Department of Industrial Relations conferred during the month with

growers in El Centro and Brawley, with a view of adjusting labor irritation against practices condemned by both employers and employees. The Western Growers' Protective Association will meet with the Department's men during November to plan for a uniform contract of employment.

Administration of Labor Laws.

1. During September the Division of Labor Statistics and Law Enforcement received 2424 complaints of violations of labor laws.

(a) Of these 2424 complaints, 2145, or 88 per cent, were complaints of violations of the payment of wages laws, and 279, or 12 per cent, were complaints of violation of other labor laws, such as the private employment agency act, the eight-hour law for women workers, and the child labor law.

2. Collected \$77,021 in unpaid wages and settled 1304 wage claims.

(a) The average amount collected per wage claim settled was \$59.06.

3. Began 110 criminal prosecutions for violation of labor laws, after all efforts failed to adjust differences.

4. Began 9 civil actions on behalf of 51 complainants to recover wages in the sum of \$4165.40.

State Agencies Help Unemployed.

1. The September records of the State Employment Agencies show that 17,673 men and women were placed in positions, as compared with 16,163 placements for August, an increase of 1510.

2. The persons for whom jobs were found during the three months of July, August and September, 1928, increased 2448 in comparison for the same three months in 1927.

3. Firefighters to the number of 1352 were furnished Federal authorities by the Los Angeles and San Diego offices.

4. Twenty-five representatives of business and civic organizations in Watsonville signed a letter of thanks to the Department of Industrial Relations for the "excellent work," to quote the letter, in operating the seasonal employment office.

Housing and Sanitation.

1. The 175 labor camps inspected during September had a population of 9718 (5591 men, 1916 women and 2211 children); 3592 Americans and 6126 foreign born. These camps are classed as cotton, grape, rice, lettuce and construction.

2. The rapidly-growing cotton industry in the San Joaquin Valley is bringing new problems to the Division of Housing and Sanitation. Cotton pickers are in demand. Gins are in operation and wagons are moving the white product of the fields to shipping points. Last year the growers were loathe to comply with the standards of the Division and housing conditions were not good.

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THROWN OUT OF WORK BY ROBOTS.

By Franklyn E. Wolfe.

Problems of unemployment are not quickly solved. Men thrown suddenly out of work in large numbers cannot readily make readjustments of their lives. Causes are in some cases of unemployment difficult and at times obscured.

Robots, mechanical men or devices that replace large numbers of men and women, are constantly being introduced into industries and there is sudden unemployment of many workers. The mechanical devices do the work that human hands and brains have formerly accomplished. The machine does it quicker, in greater volume and sometimes much better than it was done before.

This application of mechanical devices and displacement of human hands should tend to and actually does lessen the cost of production very greatly. Does the public benefit by this reduced cost? It does not—or at least it does not immediately and directly benefit. Manufacturers take advantage of cheaper production or operation to increase the profits, make larger dividends and gain flattering mention on the stock market.

Loss of wages of unemployed and suddenly unemployed workers goes down the line and hurts many. When a man is thrown out of work and his income stops, his purchasing power wanes or ends. This is hard for the merchant and the manufacturer of commodities immediately to meet.

* * *

An instance of how the robot does its deadly work is in the case of the New York Edison Company. All human service ended the other day when an electric distribution station was put into service without a human being within the walls of the building.

This station is designed ultimately to supply the needs of 300,000 families. It is one of the largest electric distribution stations in the world and is being operated and controlled from another station three miles away.

The absent operators, in control of the robots in the station, not only know how much work is being done but he is informed at all times as to conditions in the remote station. He manipulates the manless machinery, keeps in close touch with it and he has no back chat from the robots working day and night in the strangely deserted building.

Should prowlers or burglars break into the station the operator will immediately be aware of it at his safe distance. What would happen to such daring intruders is terrible to contemplate. Probably a robot policeman would emerge from some dim hidden closet, seize the miscreant in a vise-like steel hand, pull him across a chilled steel knee and spank him with about three thousand volts of electricity, then arise, whirl the unfortunate victim three times around his squared and dial-faced head and hurl him through a window and across the river where, if he survived, he might ponder about comparative safety of dealing with a flesh-and-blood cop.

* * *

To the men who have been thrown out of work there is no humor in the situation. The efficiency and expediency of the mechanical man system does not arouse any feelings of awe and admiration for the ingenuity of the human brain. He sees only unemployment and a weary task of seeking a new job and trying to keep his family fed.

It is a problem well worth the attention of the economists and the sociologists. That all things ultimately readjust themselves is little consolation to a hungry man and his hungry family.

To preserve, to inform and to perpetuate the sources and direct in their most effective channels the streams which contribute to the public weal is the purpose for which government was instituted.—John Quincy Adams.

SCIENCE IN PLACE OF GUESSWORK.

(By International Labor News Service.)

When the American Federation of Labor convention opens in New Orleans late this month, it will have laid before it by the Executive Council a new program of presenting to the unorganized and to the American people the solid merits of trade unionism as a constructive force in American life.

This development is the result of long study by President Green, the Executive Council and experts in the employ of the Federation. The council's report to the convention will be largely concerned with this new departure in carving out the route by which labor is to make progress.

Under the new program, which has for some time been developing in a manner obvious to most close students of the movement, labor will take a whole sheaf of leaves from the book of scientific business and while not by any means deserting the ethical appeal will add to that appeal every scrap of concrete evidence of the solid material value of organization.

Work to Be Scientific.

The field will be portrayed as it is from the standpoint of present strength or weakness. One aim will be to take out of organizing work as much as possible of the hit-or-miss characteristic of old days and to put it on a basis of work done to meet a definite situation.

Not only will organizing efforts be centered more and more on territories shown by previous study to be in need of and susceptible to organization work, but the prospective members will be approached with as good a "selling" talk as any business house lays out for its representatives to use on prospective customers.

More Use of Charts.

Under the program to be reported to the New Orleans convention labor will make more and more use of analytical graphs and charts. Studies have been in process for a long time to show the production power of labor in its various branches, to show what labor gets and what labor does not get and to show also just what labor's share means in terms of living. Labor will undoubtedly go further and, in support of its wage policy, show, for the benefit of "the public" just what an adequate return to labor means to a community. The object of this will be, of course, to demonstrate that community prosperity goes with labor well-being and that community starvation and degradation goes with inadequate wages and improper working conditions.

Obviously no member of the council and no representative of the federation will discuss these matters prior to the rendering of the annual report, but the basic facts are sufficiently well known to permit their publication. Known developments forecast this striking change, or enlargement, of labor organization policy.

Appeal Based on Results.

The trade union movement will, in the forthcoming convention, if it follows the lead of the Executive Council, as it is certain to do, embark upon a program of sharper self-analysis and of more expertly "selling" trade unionism to the unorganized, to the employers of the country and to the people in general, doing this on the new basis of scientifically ascertained facts and accomplishments. The rock bottom appeal will remain ethical, but the appeal that results in getting "the name on the dotted line" will be an appeal based on results and future expectations based on results.

Coupled with this it is expected that a serious effort will be made to translate statistics into common terms, so that facts of tremendous importance now understandable only to those who are willing to dig hard will be made as easy to get as a motion picture.

Nothing will ever be attempted if all possible objections must first be overcome.—Johnson.

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AMERICAN POLITICAL HISTORY.

From "An Outline of the Social and Economic History of the United States.

By H. J. Carman,
Assistant Professor History, Columbia University.

To assist wage earners to understand something of the historical background of the economic and political issues which are being discussed in the current Presidential campaign, we have selected for publication three sections from Professor Harry J. Carman's "Outline," beginning with "The Constitution and the Origin of Political Parties."—Editor's Note.

INSTALLMENT III.

The Era of Criticism and Reform, 1870-1923.

I. After the Civil War the American people began to be more critical of their institutions—especially social, economic, political and educational. This spirit of criticism, which is more pronounced today than ever before, is due to:

1. Abuses, corruption and seeming inefficiency of the old parties.
2. The control of public affairs by "invisible government."
3. The abuse arising from industrial monopolization under an economic policy of laissez-faire.
4. Exploitation of municipal utilities by politicians and financial sharks.
5. Rapid urbanization and overcrowding and poverty.
6. Growth of great fortunes which sought to escape taxation.
7. Exploitation of labor with all its attendant abuses and evils.

II. Manifestations of Unrest and Criticism.

1. The Labor Reformers, Greenbackers, Anti-Monopolists and others, who demanded:

- (a) Earliest possible payment of national debt.
- (b) Regulation of railway and telegraph companies.
- (c) Easy money for debtor class.
- (d) Graduated inheritance tax.
- (e) Popular and direct election of United States Senators.
- (f) Woman suffrage.
- (g) Graduated income tax to shift burden of government on backs of those who could best afford to pay.

2. The Granger movement and its complaint against the railroads.

3. The Populist movement, the leaders of which declared that "the newspapers are largely subsidized or muzzled; public opinion silenced; business prostrate; our homes covered with mortgages, and the land concentrating in the hands of capitalists. . . . The fruits of the toil of millions are boldly stolen to build up colossal fortunes of the few."

- (a) Populists demanded:
 - (1) Free coinage of silver.
 - (2) Graduated income tax.
 - (3) Postal savings banks.
 - (4) Government ownership of railways and telegraphs.

(b) They also approved:

- (1) Initiative and referendum.
- (2) Popular election of Senators.

(c) Condemned use of Federal troops in labor disputes.

4. The Non-Partisan League, the Farmer-Labor party and the Agricultural Bloc.

5. Strikes and the organization of labor.

- (a) Knights of Labor (K. of L.).
- (b) American Federation of Labor (A. F. of L.).
- (c) The Industrial Workers of the World (I. W. W.).

6. Rise of Socialist and other radical parties.

7. The Progressive movement a protest.

8. Agitation of women for extension of suffrage.

9. Attempted prosecution of the trusts.

III. Reforms Undertaken.

1. Political.

- (a) Civil service reform.
- (b) Introduction of Australian ballot.
- (c) The direct primary.
- (d) Popular election of United States Senators.
- (e) Commission government in cities and the city manager plan of government.
- (f) Extension of suffrage to women (19th Amendment).

2. Social and Economic.

- (a) Regulation of railways (Interstate Commerce Act of 1887).
- (b) Establishment of public service commissions to regulate municipal utilities, or
- (c) Municipal ownership of utilities.
- (d) Housing legislation.
- (e) Workmen's compensation laws.
- (f) Legislation providing for minimum wage and mothers' pensions.
- (g) Income taxes (16th Amendment).
- (h) Industrial education.

"FETE SAN SEBASTIAN."

A brilliant civic celebration, in which several hundred talented artists, singers, dancers and musicians will take part, is planned by the Carmelite Committee of Moraga, to aid the building fund for a hospice and convent for the exiled Carmelite Sisters from Mexico, at Moraga, on the property of St. Mary's College. A sponsors' committee of several hundred men and women representing all sections of California, and headed by Hon. Hiram W. Johnson, Hon. James D. Phelan, Hon. James Rolph, Jr., and other noted civic and state leaders, is at work on preparations for the "Fete San Sebastian," to be staged in San Francisco's Civic Auditorium, every afternoon and evening, from Saturday night, December 8th, to Sunday evening, December 16th, inclusive. This brilliant stage production will be presented under the direction of Miss May Garcia, internationally noted ballerina prima donna, and the cast will include many members of the San Francisco Grand Opera ballet. All proceeds from the nine-days' civic fete will be turned over to the Carmelite Committee of Moraga.

The "Fete San Sebastian" is expected to prove a worthy substitute for San Francisco's famed Portola Festival, which has been postponed to 1929. The railroad lines and steamship companies have been requested to grant special round-trip fares to the many thousands of visitors and tourists expected here for the civic celebration; and local organizations, state booster associations and civic groups are actively assisting the sponsors' committee in arrangements for the mid-December fete.

A contest to select the "Queen of the Fete San Sebastian" will be launched this week, and a large number of girls will be entered, representing cities and towns throughout the State, in the ballot race. Limousines, touring cars, vacation trips to the Hawaiian Islands and Spanish-Americas and other valuable prizes will be awarded to the queen of the fiesta and the young ladies finishing well up in the contest. The coronation will be particularly brilliant and is to climax the nine days' festivities in the Civic Auditorium.

At the Carmelite Committee's headquarters in rooms 411-413 Phelan Building here, scores of volunteer men and women workers are handling preliminary arrangements for the "Fete San Sebastian," and headquarters are also to be opened during the coming fortnight in Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, Stockton, Sacramento, San Jose and other cities.



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BEST AID TO BOSS.

The New York Trust Company has no illusions on employees' stock ownership.

The management of this financial institution intimates it is "good business" to encourage such stock ownership. The benefits are on the employers' side.

Labor turnover is reduced and employees' money constitutes a vast fund through which industry can be financed. Employers are assured there is no danger of workers' ownership of industry.

The above points are made in The Index, house organ of the trust company.

The purchase of stock by employees "has been chiefly confined to the more intelligent groups holding the more intelligent positions." The rank and file of workers, it is stated, have not participated, as risks and responsibilities of ownership are not attractive. "They prefer wages to contingent profits."

The Index declares that the factor of participation in ownership "has probably been greatly over-emphasized" as an inducement towards the purchase of stock by employees.

"While the number of employees owning stock in their company is fairly large, the amount of stock owned is small. In an analysis of 20 leading companies with employee stock ownership plans, the National Industrial Conference Board (an employers' organization) found that the total stocks owned under these plans were only 4.25 per cent of the stock outstanding. This is so slight as to make the employee's influence negligible,

even if he had any intention of exerting it. The time when this employee stock holding will represent a controlling interest in the business seems to be fairly remote."

The house organ points out that employee's stock ownership has a definite value to the employer. It holds workers to the job, thus reducing labor turnover and lessens the expense of breaking in new workers.

Loyalty to the employer is enhanced and money contributed by employees who buy stock is a factor in financing employers.

"The one billion dollars of capital received from employee investment already is not an insignificant sum, and behind it lies a vast potential supply of funds," says The Index.

MECHANICAL SPY.

A machine that keeps a record of the amount of work done by an employee in the absence of the boss is one of the exhibits at the International Exhibition of Inventions at Westminster, England.

It can be connected between the office of the employer and any machine without the knowledge of the man on the job.

When the boss arrives he can see at a glance if the machine has been running in its proper time or the workman has had idle moments; also it shows how many articles have been turned out.



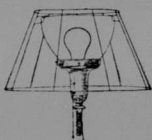
25% of our school children have defective eyesight—caused, chiefly, by poor lighting

What are you doing to correct this condition in your home?

Most homes have beautiful lamps, but they give poor light.

The best lighting is that which is nearest to ordinary daylight—sufficient light without glare, evenly distributed throughout the room.

The lamp illustrated here meets these requirements. It doesn't hurt the eyes. It improves the colors of furniture and draperies. Friends love to linger in the soft, complimentary light.



The shade rests on closed top of glass globe which surrounds lamp and diffuses raw light.

The lamps (both floor and table) have an opal glass reflector under the shade that diffuses the light. They come with a selection of silk and parchment shades. But you can never know how it improves vision and the appearance of the room until you try one. We'll gladly loan you one for a trial. Phone or drop us a card.

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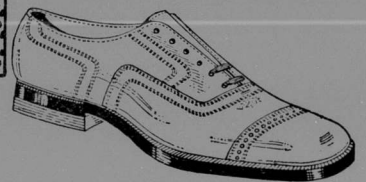
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BROOKWOOD BRANDED HOSTILE.

(By International Labor News Service.)

As forecast prior to its meeting, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in its meeting just closed, reaffirmed its action regarding Brookwood College at Katonah, N. Y., asking all affiliated organizations to withdraw moral and financial support.

Pursuant to the council's action, President William Green has forwarded to affiliated bodies a letter conveying the information to them. In his letter President Green disclaims any intention by the council to place the college on trial, but puts the case exactly as it is, on a basis of labor using its support as it deems best. President Green's letter said, in part:

"It is readily conceded that an avowed Communist may be employed as a professor at Brookwood College and the cause of Communism extolled through example, teaching and writings if the officers of this institution tolerate, approve or countenance it.

"However, the council is of the opinion that national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor cannot consistently supply funds collected from members of our trade union movement to pay the cost of scholarships and to send students to Brookwood College, where they live in an atmosphere antagonistic to the American Federation of Labor and are taught theories which are in contradiction to the philosophy of the American Federation of Labor.

"The Executive Council, therefore, decided to communicate with all national and international unions, state federations of labor and city central bodies, recommending that each and all of them withhold scholarships and financial support from Brookwood College."

GEORGE P. M. BOWNS.

The many friends of George P. M. Bowns, the union label agent and propagandist on this coast for many years, will learn with regret of his recent death at Tampa, Florida, where he lived in recent years. He became known first in San Francisco as secretary of Miscellaneous Employees' Union No. 110, of the Culinary Workers, and later served as secretary and label agent of the Label Section. As traveling agent of the Axton, Fisher Tobacco Company on this coast he earned a great reputation as a forceful and interesting promoter of the union label. The following obituary appeared in the Florida Labor News, issue of October 26, 1928, and does justice to his character and special usefulness in the organized labor movement. It reads:

"In the passing of Geo. P. M. Bowns the workers lost an able champion who was ever ready to put forth the best that was in him for the cause of humanity. Able, fearless and at all times willing to do his utmost for the furtherance of the cause he so ardently believed in, his passing will long be mourned. Although only in our midst for slightly over two years, he endeared himself to all he came in contact with.

"George had a command of language that put to rout all opponents of organized labor; his knowledge of the movement gained through the school of hard knocks, coupled with an education received in Yale College made him a formidable opponent. Kind, loving, generous to a fault, his was the spirit that inspired others to do big things and forget trifles.

"The trade union movement mourns his passing; hundreds were inspired by his eloquence; there are few who could equal him in representing the workers' cause. Although only with us a short time, he will long be mourned. May he rest in peace."

BOARD APPROVES INCREASED PAY.

(By International Labor News Service.)

The emergency board named by President Coolidge on September 29 to investigate the wage dispute threatening a strike of 66,000 trainmen and conductors on the railroads west of Chicago on October 30th recommended a 6½ per cent increase in wages without change of rules or 7½ per cent increase with changes in certain rules, including elimination of the union limitation on double engine trains and tonnage.

Under the Railroad Labor Board procedure, the arbitration report made to President Coolidge must be considered by both the carriers and brotherhoods during a period of 30 days. Neither side may legally produce a situation resulting in suspension of operations during that period. In case they accept the findings, differences will be completely settled.

After a lengthy discussion of the origin of the dispute and efforts for a solution, the report said that "considering the increases granted to other train service employees in the Eastern, Southwestern and Western districts, and despite the award of June, 1927, the carriers would not have been justified in refusing an increase similar to that granted the engineers and firemen of the Western district."

The report added that the carriers "were justified in offering an increase of 6½ per cent to the standard rates, containing, in addition to the rates so increased, the existing differentials for mountain and other special service."

"Considering the purpose and intent of the Railway Labor Act and the evidence presented," the report continued, "the question of the wage increase demanded and the differences arising thereon during the negotiations are proper questions for arbitration, if the spirit of the law is to guide the action of carriers and employees.

"However, it is difficult to see why the controversy should have arrived at a state where it could not be settled by mutual negotiations. At one stage or another of this long protracted dispute the carriers have offered 6½ per cent increase, with no change of rules, and at one stage or another the employees have expressed a willingness to accept 7½ per cent increase, with no change of rules. The difference between these offers, expressed in cents per basic day, amounts to from 5 to 7 cents per day. The board regards this difference as too small to justify an interruption of transportation in the territory affected.

"Apparently the obstacle to a successful settlement has been the introduction, first by one side and then by the other, of certain controversies in regard to rules; and the effort of each party to change rules, as a basis of settlement, has somewhat befogged the wage issue."

First Farmer—I've got a freak on my farm. It's a two-legged calf.

Second Farmer—I know. He came over to call on my daughter last night.—London Times-Globe.

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THOSE who seek holiday gifts just a little out of the ordinary may buy from the Indian Defense Association this week with the feeling that their money serves twice, once for gifts for friends and family, and once for the protection of the American Indian.

Jewelry (much of it Navajo silver and turquoise), rugs, luncheon sets, ceremonial objects, basketry, Thanksgiving decorations, blankets, paintings, pottery, batik and other work, including children's toys and some rare antiques, are all priced very, very modestly. Visit this exhibition and sale in The Emporium Pottery Section, Third Floor, beginning today.

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JAMES W. MULLEN..... Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1928

Now that the election is over we can all settle down to the every-day affairs that engage our attention. For trade unionists one of those things should be the effort to induce every worker who is on the outside to come in and take his proper place in the struggle for better things for himself and his fellow workers. Another valuable activity is to help increase the demand for the union label by persuading every individual possible to buy only goods bearing the label, and such action is a two-edged sword because it cuts out the non-unionist and puts more unionists to work making the articles that bear the label. Start the good work at once.

The industry that has to have underpaid labor in order to exist is of no value to any community, because the community itself must make up the difference between an existence wage and a living wage, and this is usually done by means of charity. In plain English the industry is being continued by donations from citizens and it ought to be branded as a charitable patient and not as a business institution. However, some of those who manage such industries would feel outraged if anyone were to tell them the truth about themselves in this regard. The fact remains, however much such individuals strive to conceal it, that they are receivers, indirectly of alms from their fellow citizens and they ought to be ashamed of themselves.

Vote-shirking citizens were put to shame the other day by Pauline Tittersky, a 22-year-old crippled New York City girl. Although Miss Tittersky has been paralyzed in the arms and legs almost since birth, she registered and will cast her first vote in November. Miss Tittersky has lived for three years at a hospital for ruptured and crippled persons. She was taken in a wheel chair to the registration place, a block away, and there signed her name to the registration rolls with a pen held in her teeth. When asked why she chose to register and vote, the plucky girl replied: "Because I think every citizen should vote, and I want to show up all those able-bodied citizens who can do it without any inconvenience but don't." This crippled girl's answer is a big lesson in good citizenship. No blame would have attached to Miss Tittersky for not voting. Her cruel physical handicaps would have been sufficient reason for not taking part in elections.

THE ELECTION LOCALLY

Amidst the excitement of an election at which the main feature was, of course, the election of a President of the United States, the people of San Francisco took sufficient interest in their purely local affairs to pay serious attention to two propositions which had been put upon the ballot by those whose common practice it is to prey upon the general public, and the way they dealt with these questions indicates that they gave them very careful study and based their decision upon an intelligent understanding of what the consequences would be in the event either of them should receive a majority vote by those whose interests would be served by putting them through. The two propositions were Charter Amendments Nos. 22 and 24, and the voters overwhelmingly defeated both of them.

Charter Amendment No. 24 was forced upon the Board of Supervisors by the threats of newspaper publishers to the effect that if the question were not submitted to the voters, the said publishers would oppose the bonds for the purchase of the Spring Valley Water Company properties, and as the bonds required a two-thirds vote of the people and for that reason could be defeated by active newspaper opposition, the Board of Supervisors permitted the coercion and put the public utilities commission on the ballot very much against the wishes of a majority of its members. Then the newspapers opened up a campaign in favor of the scheme and prosecuted it with such vigor that those opposed to it felt that there was no use in opposing it. The Labor Council, however, felt that the scheme was such a vicious one that, even though the fight looked like a hopeless one, still it must vigorously point out to the citizens of San Francisco just how helpless the passage of such a measure would leave them so far as being able to exercise any control over the utilities that they owned and how the plan would play into the hands of the privately owned public utilities. With this idea in mind, the Labor Council, practically without outside help, went to work to bring about the defeat of the vicious piece of legislation in order to protect the future of this great city, and the returns on election day furnish sufficient evidence as to how well the trade unionists of this city performed the task they had imposed upon themselves, when the tabulated vote showed that 73,898 citizens had recorded themselves against the plan and only 47,737 in favor of it.

The Labor Council directed the attention of voters to the fact that under the terms of the amendment the three commissioners were given express and exclusive power of appointing the general manager and all subordinate managers, assistants and employees, and that it might also create as many departments and bureaus, with attendant experts and functionaries, as it saw fit, and fix the compensation without limitation. The commission could make all contracts, control all purchases and expenditures, sell and determine the use of all bonds, and yet the proponents had the brazenness to tell the people they desired to take the publicly owned utilities out of politics. What a field for rewarding friends and punishing enemies this would give the three commissioners! And no power of the city government could have interfered with them in the building up of a political machine for future use.

We know that government is always political, whether it be an absolute monarchy or a representative democracy, and it is futile to argue that this commission would not have been political, even though it contains some virtuous and universally respected citizens. In essence it must deal exclusively in public affairs, and the only difference between various kinds of political government consists in the number and character of persons who may be able to have an influence upon its acts and decisions. No matter how carefully selected, only the powerful few in intellect, wealth or enterprise would have had access to the ears of the commission. The uninfluential many, who in theory own these public utilities, would have no chance whatever to influence this commission, no matter how just their claim.

The proponents of the amendment had hoped to establish a municipal dictatorship over our publicly owned utilities, and some of them entertained the idea that in this way they could discourage and disgust the public with municipal ownership and operation of utilities, but the people last Tuesday very sensibly disposed of the whole matter by voting almost two to one against the attempt to take away from them control over their publicly owned utilities. The answer was definite and ought to be final, because there can be no mistaking their meaning.

THE CHERRY TREE

Where with our Little Hatchet we tell the truth about many things, sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Reports that General Motors is about to launch a Chevrolet six in the low price field ought to and probably will intensify the struggle between the Ford Giant and the General Motors Giant. Since specifications of the new Chevrolet six are already being talked about, it seems clear that the new low price car will soon be in the field, backed by the slogan, "A six is better than a four," which may or may not be a good selling slogan. Ford has not yet brought production of his new car up to his expectations, due largely to obstacles of a mechanical nature, including the matter of re-designing the braking system. It is not to be assumed that Henry Ford is going to be run out of the lot by any new car or any new model, but he may be driven to extend himself a good bit more than he has thus far had to do. One of the Ford characteristics has been self-confidence—a pose of absolute assurance of the place and position held by Ford and those things for which the name stands. Undoubtedly many people believe in Ford because he has a way of letting them know that he believes in himself and in his products.

* * *

General Motors hates unions. Ford doesn't like unions, but his views are not like those of General Motors, which, however, doesn't make much difference to the man at the machine. But Ford does employ a great many union men, getting along with them very well. General Motors announces profits for nine months this year greater than profits for the whole of last year. That ought to show that motor cars can be sold more cheaply than they have been sold. It is mass production at top speed. To look for a cheap six car is not unreasonable. There are many ways in which Ford can overcome Chevrolet or in which Chevrolet or some other car can overcome Ford. The big automobile developments of the future are not to be in the number of cylinders. A British car now on the market has no gear shift lever. American cars will be forced sooner or later to abolish that lever. Motors will throttle down, or up, as a steam engine does. Perhaps the Diesel principle will find its way into automobiles. There will be better lights, perhaps a change of fuel, better safeguards against many types of accidents.

* * *

But above all and beyond all, the autocracy and the profit piling has got to come out of the automobile industry and out of other industries, such as General Electric and such as the Mellon aluminum industry. These great industrial giants can learn, and they will learn in the not too distant future, that industry must be run for man and not man for industry. Participation by the workers in decisions governing their employment does not mean ruin. It means better and more output, coupled with a new degree of freedom and contentment in the plant. Ford and General Motors may run races as to numbers of cylinders, output of cars, piling up of profits, but unless and until there is a door opened through which the masses of workers may find a way to voice their views, a structure is being piled up that will one day fall of its own weight. General Electric may pile up its enormous profits, but there must come a day when the human cogs in the machine demand their right to speak and to unite. Democracy is no longer an experiment. Freedom is not just a slogan.

"My dear, I won't have a thing left if that laundress keeps on stealing things. This week it was two Pullman towels."—Life.

WIT AT RANDOM

Mrs. Mandy Johnson—I want to see Mistah Hamlin.

Office Boy—Mr. Hamlin is engaged.

Mrs. Mandy Johnson—Go long, boy. Ah don't want to marry him. Tell him his washlady wants huh money.

Uncle Ezra says: "De deeplomah am mighty pretty, but hit ain't a meal ticket."

Most of the family were at the parlor window watching the king and queen ride by. Suddenly the mother turned to her daughter. "Where's your auntie?"

"Upstairs," came the reply, "waving her hair."

"Mercy," exclaimed the mother, "can't we afford a flag?"

The harassed-looking man was being shown over some works.

"That machine," said his guide, "does the work of thirty men."

The man smiled glumly.

"At last," he said, "I have seen what my wife should have married."

Smith—How did you get those two black eyes?"

Scrapp—My wife gave me a pair of socks for my birthday.—College Banter.

Eloise is a dear girl who has decided to go in for welfare work. The other evening she came home and said to her mother that she had made forty calls on poor people.

"Do you mean to say you saw forty people in one afternoon?"

"I didn't see them all, mother. At some places I left cards."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

"Can't keep the visitors from coming up," said the office boy dejectedly to the editor. "When I say you're out they don't believe me. They say they must see you."

"Well," said the editor, "just tell them that's what they all say."

That afternoon there called at the office a lady. She wanted to see the editor, and the boy assured her that it was impossible.

"But I must see him," she protested, "I'm his wife."

"That's what they all say," replied the boy.

And now a new boy is wanted there.

Wife—Oh, you needn't think you're so wonderful. The night you proposed to me you looked absolutely silly!

Husband—A coincidence. The fact is, I was absolutely silly!—Tit Bits.

Voice from the Eleventh Floor—'Smatter down there. Have you no key?

Noisy One on the Pavement—Gotta key all right, but wouldja jussasoon throw down a few keyholes!—Boston Beanpot.

Angry Customer—These eggs aren't fresh.

Indignant Grocer—Not fresh? Why the boy brought them from the country this morning.

Customer—What country?—Washington Cougar's Paw.

Hubby found some holes in his stockings. "You haven't mended these?" he said to his wife.

"Did you buy that coat you promised me?" she asked.

"No-no."

"Well, if you don't give a wrap, I don't give a darn."—Montreal Star.

STATE PRINTING OFFICE.

Speeches to the right of them, speeches to the left, speeches right in front of them and more on the hook. Somebody's pet amendment to get some wary vote, another's earnest pleading for a tax on state bank notes. Another digs up further facts to prove the curse of drink, while the linotype just speeds along, to set them up in ink.

With the legislative session close at hand, the State Civil Service needs experienced compositors, linotype operators, and pressmen who can qualify for work at the State Printing Plant as need for them arises.

There are twelve different journeyman positions for which applications may now be filled with the State Civil Service Commission, 331 Forum Building, Sacramento. Applications should be made as soon as possible on forms which may be secured by writing to the Commission at Sacramento, or at 116 State Building, San Francisco.

Mother—You were a good girl not to throw your banana skins down in the train. Did you put them in your bag?

Joan—No, I put them in the gentleman's pocket who was sitting next to me!—London Passing Show.

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TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS

Edited by the President of San Francisco
Typographical Union No. 21. Members are
requested to forward news items to
Room 604, 16 First St., San Francisco

There has been supplied to each chapel a ruled sheet for the posting of overtime. Accompanying the sheet there was a card upon which was printed Section 39 of the local law which governs cancellation of overtime, and also a letter requesting the co-operation of the chairman in enforcing the law. While Section 39 was amended at the August meeting, it has in substance been a part of local and international law for many years. However, the calling of attention to the overtime law has created quite a furore. Some men in the commercial field believe that this is a new law, while others attempted to justify continued violation or ignoring of the law because such violation or ignoring had always been the practice. Members individually agree that a strict compliance with Section 39 will be beneficial to both office and employee. The writer is frank to admit the belief that, so far as the commercial field is concerned, the overtime law has been more honored in the breach than in the observance. No member should make this his defense, inasmuch as every member has taken an obligation as solemn as it is possible to write to protect his brother member and himself by observing and assisting to enforce the laws of the union. Many of our members put forth the argument that no one is competent to perform the work they are doing. The answer to this is that a member is not the judge of his own competency and that members employed as extras, when available, are competent to be employed as substitutes to give out accumulated overtime, and while substitutes employed should be competent, the foreman should be willing to make the same transfers to permit cancellation of overtime that are made for the convenience of the office. While the writer fully realizes that "overtime" is not a popular subject of which to write or speak, still it is believed that every loyal member will endorse the statement of our International head that "Overtime 'hogs' are an abomination in the eyes of good union men as well as a menace to their own welfare. It is difficult to believe any member would object to endorsement of the overtime laws if he really understood how such action injures the union and its members, himself included. If the members fail or refuse to respect and observe union rules and regulations in the making of which they had a voice and vote, how can those who employ our members be expected to observe our laws?"

The following paragraph from President George L. Berry's letter in the October issue of the American Pressman indicates that violation of overtime law exists in another branch of the printing industry: "On the subject of overtime your committee is fully aware of the fact that regularly employed members of our union sometimes find it impossible in the interest of the union as well as the industry to escape working some overtime, but when a member or a group of members persist in working eight, nine and ten days a week with some measure of regularity, then it is an abuse and it is a selfish one, and your committee condemns it because it is both inhuman from the point of view of the man to abuse his overtime requirements and inhuman because it denies unemployed members of the organization an opportunity of earning a living for themselves and families."

It is readily conceded that full compliance with

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FUNERAL DIRECTORS
Phone Mission 141 29th and Dolores Streets
MEMBER OF
and
Official Undertaker of S. F. Typographical Union 21

internal laws of the union by the members offers difficulties, but the difficulties would be greatly lessened by the desire and willingness to observe these regulations. It is the belief of some that to curb the growing disposition toward overtime international unions eventually will enact laws levying heavy assessments on all earnings for work performed beyond regular hours.

Announcement was carried in press dispatches this week of the sale and subsequent suspension of two newspapers in Denver. The Denver Evening News was sold to the Denver Post and immediately suspended. Scripps-Howard Syndicate in turn purchased the Morning Post and suspended its publication. These mergers leave Denver with but one afternoon and one morning paper. It is not known how many members of the Typographical Union were affected, but it is believed that larger and better papers will be published under the new arrangement and that most, if not all, of those displaced will be absorbed under the new arrangement.

I. T. Hinton, one of our well-known members, is a patient of Stanford Hospital at present.

Richard Bennett of the Examiner chapel is also at Stanford Hospital suffering from aneurism.

A recent issue of the Editor and Publisher announced the suspension of the Des Moines Shopping News.

D. V. Markey, until recently of the Bulletin chapel, has drawn a traveler and is now located in Quincy, Plumas County, California. Mr. Markey is authority for the statement that William M. Hines, formerly of the Bulletin and owner of the Quincy Bulletin, will in the near future take over a paper in Santa Cruz, one in San Rafael and one in Sonoma.

John C. Maher, several times chairman of the New York World chapel, died on October 23rd. Mr. Maher was a member of the executive committee of Big 6 and was a delegate to the Colorado Springs convention of 1917. Mr. Maher was one of the best known members of the Typographical Union and long prominent in its affairs.

Letters have been received from two of our members resident at the Union Printers' Home during the past week. J. L. Stevens, who arrived at the Home October 30th, writes that he has renewed acquaintances and is feeling fine. He wishes to be remembered to San Francisco friends.

J. V. ("Jimmie") Verity writes that he has benefited greatly by his stay in the Home and expects soon to discard his crutch in favor of a cane. Mr. Verity suffered injuries in an automobile accident, which resulted in one leg becoming two and a quarter inches shorter than the other. He states that a number of Californians have visited the Home recently, and that there is much speculation among the residents as to what will be done by the new board of trustees.

A counter-proposition has been received from the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association, and in all probability conferences will be held beginning next week.

Notes of News Chapel—By L. L. Heagney.

Eddie Haefer's father passed away early this week at a Martinez hospital from the effects of an automobile accident. Saturday noon Mr. Haefer left his son's home in Berkeley, bound for his Walnut Creek ranch. A speeding machine passed and turned in so sharply it struck the Haefer auto, turning it over several times. Mr. Haefer senior was unconscious when taken to the hospital. The speeder later was arrested and found to be under the influence of liquor. As a token to Eddie, one

of its oldest members, the News chapel ordered a beautiful wreath sent to the Haefer home.

The chapel showed its respect for the memory of Norval Korn's mother, who passed away last week, by sending a floral piece.

Milt Dunning denies he has left the Mark Hopkins, because, he explains, "I ain't got there yet."

Let 'er rain, jested Smoot,
I care not a hoot,
Because I've bought a boot
That'll keep the wetness off my foot.

It was a libel, the item in these columns a while back about him being a Swede, and S. J. Bengstrom quite properly denounced it as such. "I thought I was a Laplander," says Bengstrom, "until I landed in the lap of a fat lady when a street car swerved unexpectedly. She convinced me differently, and now I don't know what breed I am, unless it's a Haight street society leader."

Following several weeks' absence from the shop due to various domestic complications, Chuck



Adams has become resigned to an existence devoid of the beautiful feminine influence. Whether he lacks a poetic soul or has acquired emotional inhibitions, Adams can't say, but he does fear

old age acted as his physician in effecting a cure, without troubling divorce courts.

They're gamblers, these two boys. C. V. Liggett, Jeffersonian Democrat, wagered Ed Porter,

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pre-eminent in G. O. P. councils, a hat against a suit. If Porter collects, it's a cinch conversation money isn't esteemed in high political circles.

The hubbub resulting from Harry Beach falling into a situation, vice Don Stauffer resigned, may get reach the proportions of an international affair. Albie Moore points out Beach came from Japan less than a year ago and, adopting white folks' ways, already has a Nordic's job.

Freckles big as oysters zig-zagging down his neck till hidden by his brassiere may explain why Red Balthasar announced a strong Smith sentiment, for he looks like the original Tammany tiger.

So elated was Harry Crotty at the receipt of a letter from a circus with which he used to be connected, asking him if he cared to consider resuming his former position, that he showed it to Sid Tiers. "What were you, a barker?" The latter wanted to know. "Certainly not," replied Harry, getting hot under the collar.

"I was an athlete." "Yes, you were," was Sid's skeptical answer, "a Mexican athlete, and you still was an athletic tongue."

"I hear Crotty claims Tiers injured his reputation by a wise crack," remarked Bill Clement. "Don't believe Sid should thus be slandered as he was totally unaware Harry owned a rep."

There's no doubt in Phil Scott's mind that Crotty held a high position with a circus. States Phil: "Harry was master of the wardrobe, his duty being to pack the elephant's trunk."

"My understanding is that Crotty undoubtedly was a performer," Johnny Dow interjected, "but I didn't know it was the circus variety; had an idea he belonged to the army, as he still soldiers aplenty."

Chronicle Chapel Notes.

The mother of John H. (Mickey) McDermott passed away last Sunday. The sympathy of the entire chapel goes to Mr. McDermott at his loss.

Arthur Nelson had the misfortune last week of cutting his thumb on the Miller saw. "Art" was cutting some narrow measure slugs and somehow his thumb came in contact with the saw. Several stitches were taken on the thumb at the Central Emergency Hospital.

During a discussion in the ad alley, Glenn Martin revealed the fact that brother Chet had been a miner. This gave rise to further talk about Chet's ability as a miner in days gone by, when up spoke Frank Blanchard with these words: "He still is a miner, he's always digging." You know, Chet gives Frank some pretty hard digs at times.

"Big Boy" Rousseau has a home down the peninsula. Like all suburban people, he has a small garden, a few chickens, some bees and much work around the place. The other day he noticed a decided lack of activity around the beehives and proceeded to investigate. He approached one of the hives with due caution; no bees. He moved the hive; no bees. He gave the hive a vigorous shake; no bees. He got down on his hands and knees to peer into the hive opening; one bee right on the eyelid. Net result of investigation of beehive: One badly stung eyelid, one dead bee and several "never agains."

"Mose, dey is one preachah in dis town dat's pow'ful angry at me tonight."

"How come?"

"Ah done hired him to p'fawm de obsequies at mah weddin', an' Ah didn' show up."—Life.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Synopsis of Minutes of November 2, 1928.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by Vice-President R. Baker.

Roll Call of Officers—President Stanton excused.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in The Labor Clarion.

Credentials—From Brewery Drivers, A. L. Campbell, vice J. F. Luttringer. Delegate seated.

Communications—Filed—From United Textile Workers of America, informing Council that the New Bedford strike has been settled and thanked all unions for assistance rendered. From the American Federation of Labor, acknowledging receipt of donations for Textile Workers and Flood Sufferers. From engineers of the Police Patrol Boat, relative to Amendment No. 45.

Referred to Organizing Committee—Application for affiliation from Ladies' Garment Workers, and inclosing check for \$5.00.

Reports of Unions—Tailors—Are making progress; requested a demand for the union label when ordering clothes made. Fishermen—Have had a good season in Alaska. Street Carmen—Advising all friends to vote against Charter Amendment No. 24; made known that those favoring this amendment are using people's names without their consent. Garment Cutters—Business slack; requested a demand for the union label when making purchases. Sailors—Vessels carrying mail will have to have a crew composed of 50 per cent citizens; some ships have not complied with the law.

Report of Promotional League—When making purchases for the holidays you are requested to demand the union label.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Receipts—\$321.00. **Expenses**—\$271.67.

Fraternal submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

WOMEN WORK THROUGH NECESSITY.

Women do not work for "pin money," they work because they have to, said Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the Federal Women's Bureau, in a radio address.

Miss Anderson denied that the greater number of women in industry are casuals. "The girl who goes into the factory does so to meet a need," said the bureau chief.

"We know, what so few people seem to recognize, that the girls of today—these flappers who are getting so much criticism and publicity—are most of them helping in the support of their families.

"In the United States, according to the census of 1920, there are over 8,500,000 women workers gainfully employed. Of the 572 occupations in which Americans engage, women were employed in all but 35.

"To quote a few more census facts: One in every five women in the United States today is a wage earner; one in every four wage-earning women is married, and one in every 11 married women is working for payment. As far as age is concerned, a fifth of the women working are under 20 years of age, and almost the same proportion over 44, which shows that the bulk of these women are working outside their homes in the years between 20 and 44, supposedly the time when home duties are the most strenuous and children are demanding the most care."

CAN DEFEAT WHITE PLAGUE.

Good economic conditions is the most effective weapon to fight tuberculosis, said Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, health commissioner of New York City, in an address to industrial nurses.

"The greater part of the reduction in the number of these cases," he said, "comes solely from steadily improving economic conditions and only a small part from public health work. That may sound like a startling statement from a public health officer, but it is true."

Dr. Wynne said there has been a considerable amount of "bunk" in public health work the past 10 years.

"We have been placing too much emphasis," he said, "on the selling of the idea of public health and not enough on actually delivering the goods, on dispensing public health."

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Chas. Corriea & Bro., Poultry, 425 Washington Street.

Embassy Theatre

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfrs., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dreadnaught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.

Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops. Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Regent Theatre.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

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Brief Items of Interest

The following members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: William Flanagan of the blacksmiths and helpers, William H. Campbell of the stationary engineers, B. T. Barnett of the musicians, John McCullough of the teamsters.

Paul Scharrenberg left last week by the way of the Panama Canal for the New Orleans convention of the American Federation of Labor. He will attend the convention as a delegate from the Seaman's Union. Andrew Furuseth, John O'Connell and Michael Casey waited until after election before starting for New Orleans. The convention convenes on the 19th.

The application for affiliation with the Labor Council from the Ladies Garment Workers' Union has been referred to the Organizing Committee of the Council under the law requiring a report from that committee. A meeting will probably be held this evening to take action on the application and if favorable the delegates will be seated at the next regular meeting on Friday, November 16th.

A judgment for \$23,000 for injuries received when a crane load of lumber fell on him when he was working as a stevedore for the Nelson Steamship Company, was awarded Rody McNamara by a jury in Superior Judge Daniel C. Deasy's court. He had sued for \$75,000. The steamship admitted its responsibility, but contested the amount of damages asked. McNamara was injured February 21, 1927.

From returns so far received of the recent International Bookbinders' election held October 8th, the re-election of President John B. Haggerty seems assured; the contest between Secretary Felix J. Belair and J. B. Bewitt seems close, the unofficial returns so far favoring the re-election of Bro. Belair, the incumbent. All other places, there being 10 candidates for vice-presidents, will have to await the official count, which will take place November 12th.

According to reports in the state labor papers, carpenter unions are continuing to vote on whether or not they will become members of the California State Carpenters' Council, which was planned at a meeting held in San Jose about the middle of September. All locals have been furnished with copies of the minutes of that meeting, when temporary officers were elected and resolutions adopted declaring for a permanent organization. According to published reports in the papers, the question is attracting considerable attention, with sentiment about equally divided so far.

The referendum on an increase in the salaries of the general officers of the International Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, submitted to a vote of the members of the locals throughout the country a month or so ago has ended, being adopted by a vote of 33,015 yes, and 12,647 noes. The increase did not carry with it a raise in the per capita tax.

A communication has been received from President Thomas F. McMahon, of the International Textile Workers, thanking all who aided his organization in any way during the late strike at New Bedford, Mass. He states that the international was opposed to the locals in that city making a settlement of the 5 per cent cut in wages basis, but the matter was in their hands, and naturally the organization would go along and aid them to the best of its ability.

Navy yard machinists ask the Navy Department to put them on the same wage basis as machinists employed in the Government Printing Office, the Bureau of Printing and Engraving, and in the repair of mail bags and locks. Navy yard machinists are paid 86 cents an hour, while the same class of

workers are paid \$1.10 in other branches of the government service.

The incoming executives of the International Molders' Union were instructed by the twenty-seventh triennial convention, held at Montreal to consider the question of organizing women core-makers and molders and take a referendum of the membership as to the amending of the constitution so as to admit women to the union.

A GREAT CONVENTION COMING.

Soon another American Federation of Labor convention will open. Those annual conventions record labor's progress. They constitute labor's highest legislative assembly. They are of tremendous importance. Every indication is that the convention to be held in New Orleans this year will be the most important held since the World War days. Not only labor, but all Americans, will want to watch this great convention and its work. Progress of importance will be recorded and great plans made for the future of the great labor movement.

BUT THE PROPAGANDA GOES ON.

The Soviets are all excited about the possibility of a new lease of life for the American recognition program. The Soviets, through Pravda, even go so far as to agree to a certain kind of payment of debts to America by long-term notes. This program probably does not cover the entire indebtedness, nor is there any assurance that a Soviet note would be any good on maturity. But conspicuously absent in all the utterances from Moscow is any mention of stopping propaganda. It is clear to all who think at all about the issue that no Soviet agreement or offer can amount to anything until first of all Soviet propaganda is stopped. What is wanted is not a promise to stop, but the actual stoppage itself. That would be a beginning and no more than a beginning. It is, we may now be sure, a beginning that the Soviet despots will not make.

THANKFUL FOR AID.

The Transportation League desires to return thanks to the Labor Council and the unions and others in San Francisco who so splendidly aided in the defeat at Tuesday's election of the vicious Charter Amendment No. 24, placed on the ballot by petition, which would have given practically perpetual franchises to the Market Street Railway Company. The amendment was badly beaten and the Transportation League, which carried the burden of the fight against it, is duly grateful to all those who contributed to the final result. It feels that it was a very great victory because of the fact that money, in large sums, was freely spent in all sorts of ways to put the measure through by deceiving the people concerning what it meant.

MACHINERY.

Inventive genius is entitled to and deserves ample reward for machines which are the result of their creative genius. Inventors in many cases hold the empty bag, while speculative capital reaps the harvest. Capital is entitled only to a fair return. It did not create the machine, nor does it do all of the work on the machine which produces. Labor, skilled and unskilled, is entitled to a just and fair return for the operation and labor performed on the machines. These machines displace the workers and throw them into the increasing ranks of the unemployed and non-consumers. If our industrial system is to stand up and continue, machine workers must get a fair wage. Machines

cheapen the cost of production and thereby benefit the consuming public. It is the business of society, as a whole, to see to it that labor is fully compensated and fully employed, whether they are employed by hand or on machines. There is no mystery about the unemployment problem which is with us and a growing menace. It can not be settled by politicians nor by political action. The real and only solution is shorter hours and sufficient wages to enable the workers to consume that which they help to create. The surest way to accomplish this desirable result is for both sides to organize and settle the problem by conciliation, mediation and collective bargaining. If they do not, the State, in order to save itself, will have to do it for them.—An editorial from the Cigar Makers' Official Journal.

"That's what I call tough luck."

"What's that?"

"I've got a check for forty dollars, and the only man in town that can identify me is the one I owe fifty."—Widow.

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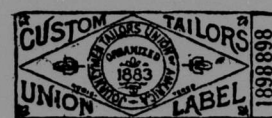
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